ACC NR: AP6011478

corresponding decrease in σ^* of the crystals was interpreted in terms of the effect of the radial thermal gradient. This effect was even more pronounced in multisection crucibles, where the solid-liquid interface had an asymetric shape as shown in Fig. 1 because of nonuniform heating of the surface in each section of the crucible. A sharp curvature of the interface was observed towards the least thick wall. The corresponding part of the crystal had the highest dislocation density.

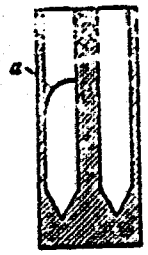

Fig. 1. Diagram of a four-section graphite crucible

a - Crystal-melt interface.

Thus, dependence was shown of the dislocation density in the crystals on the magnitude of the radial thermal gradient and the symmetry of the thermal field of crystallization. The density of dislocations in the fluorite crystals may be significantly decreased by using thick wall crucibles made of materials with high heat conductivity.
Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [FSB: v. 2, no. 11]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 30Nov64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 007

Card 4/4

L 18804-66

ACC NR: AP6006984 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/002/0147/0156

AUTHOR: Batsanov, S. S.; Kobets, L. I.; Kazakov, V. P.; Batsanova, L. R. 33 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical spectra of CaF_2(Tb) crystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 147-156

TOPIC TAGS: phosphor, terbium, calcium fluoride, luminescence spectrum, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the absorption and luminescence spectra of a number of fluorite crystals activated by terbium oxide, hydroxyfluorides, and fluorides in concentrations from 0.01 to 5 mol.%. The specimens were polished cylinders 12 mm in diameter and 24-28 mm long with parallel faces. A mercury lamp was used for luminescence excitation with a light filter for isolating the 290-360 mμ region. A DFS-12 spectrograph was used for taking the luminescence spectra with an optical slit of 0-11.11 Å in width at temperatures of 300 and 77°K in the 3600-6500 Å range. The absorption spectra were taken at room temperature. A

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.372

KOBETS, M. S.

"Comparative Appraisal of Allergy (Ophthalmologic) Reaction and Serological Methods of Diagnosing Brucellosis in Cattle in the Liquidation of the Disease on the Farm." Cand Vet Sci, Moscow Veterinary Acad, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol, No 6, 1958, 26279

Author : Kobets, M.S.

Inst : Buryat-Mongolian Institute of Zoological and Veterinary Sciences.

Title : Concerning Ring Reactions for the Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Cattle.

Orig Pub : Tr. Buryat-Mong. zoovet. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 10, 209-213

Abstract : Tests carried out on five herds have shown that ring reactions with Leningrad NIVI [Scientific-Research Veterinary Institute] antigen are less sensitive when compared to RA, RSK and accelerated agglutination. In the author's opinion ring reaction can be used for the diagnosis of brucellosis in cows during their lactation

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3

KOBETS, M.S.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26201

Author : Kobets, M.S.

Inst : Buryat-Mongolian Institute of Zoological and Veterinary Sciences.

Title : Comparative Evaluation of Diagnostic Reactions of Brucellosis in Large Horned Cattle.

Orig Pub : Tr. Buryat-Mong. zoovet. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 11, 149-153

Abstract : When a great number of cattle with various degrees of epizooty were investigated simultaneously by standard and accelerated RA, RSK [reaction of complement fixation] tests as well as by ophtalmic tests (with allergen which has been suggested by M.Ye. Avvakumov in 1940), the greatest number of those sick with brucellosis was

Card 1/2

KOBETS, M., insh.

Mounted scaffolding. Stroitel' no.10:10 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Scaffolding)

BATALOV, A., master-povar; CHEPIGA, B., master-povar; SHKONDIN, I., master-povar; SUBOCHEV, M., master-povar; RUBIN, G., master-povar; KOROTUN, A., insh.-tekhnolog; TRAVIN, V.; KOBETS, N.

We shall respond to the appeal. Obshchestv.pit. no.11:25 N '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom restorana "Moskovskiy," Rostov-na-Donu (for Batalov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom kafe-konditerskoy "Zolotoy kolos," Rostov-na-Donu (for Chepiga). 3. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom restorana "Vostok," g.Shakhty (for Shkondin). 4. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom restorana "Rostov," Rostov-na-Donu (for Subochev). 5. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom restorana "Don," Rostov-na-Donu (for Rubin). 6. Zaveduyushchiy konditerskim proizvodstvom kafe-konditerskoy "Zolotoy kolos," Rostov-na-Donu (for Korotun). 7. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom restorana "Yuzhnyy," Novocherkassk (for Travin). 8. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom restorana "Volna," Taganrog (for Kobets).

(Rostov Province--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

SEMENCHENKO, F.Ya., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo truda, starshiy doroshnyy master; ISAKOV, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOBETS, N.G., starshiy doroshnyy master; VOLOSHKO, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERKASSKIY, M.M., insh.; SHATENKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPOVSKIY, R.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRISHMAN, M.A., prof., red.; POTOTSKIY, G.I., insh., red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Current maintenance and repair of tracks]Tekushchee soderzhanie i remont puti; opyt puteitsev Nizhnedneprovsk-Uzlovskoi distantsii Pridneprovskoi dorogi. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 55 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

ROBERTS, N.V.

A study of the sandy relief of a coastal region on the basis of aerial photographic data. Trudy Lab.aeromet. 5:209-213 '56. (Photographic interpretation) (Caspian Sea--Seashore) (MLRA 10:1)

KOBETS, N.V.

3(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1835

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov

Trudy, t. 6 (Transactions of the Laboratory of Aerial Methods, USSR Academy of Sciences, Vol 6) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 200 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.F. Mirzoyanchenko, Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Ed. of publishing House: D.N. Kudritskiy; Tech. Ed.: S.Yu. Kleyzh.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for geologists, photo interpreters, or other personnel engaged in the study of landscape formations, especially from the standpoint of aerial photography.

COVERAGE: This collection of studies and brief articles treats problems in aerial photography and photo interpretation in relation to geological phenomena. The geographical area of study, with minor exceptions, is the Caspian plains and western shore. Most of the studies are well illustrated with aerial photographs. Aside from the numerous articles on geological phenomena of the Caspian basin, the following are also covered: portions of the Russian platform, the Mayendzhuy sands of Central Kazakhstan, photo interpretation of clayey flats, desert vegetation and tree cover, the effective lens speed of photographic objectives, photogrammetric determination of profiles on hydro technical models, and others. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each main article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

BRIEF ARTICLES

KOBETS, N.V.

Forms of the accumulative relief of the Caspian underground slope near the southwestern Turkmen shore. Trudy Lab. aerometod. 6:213-222 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

Kobets, N.V. Forms of Cumulative Relief on the Caspian Slope

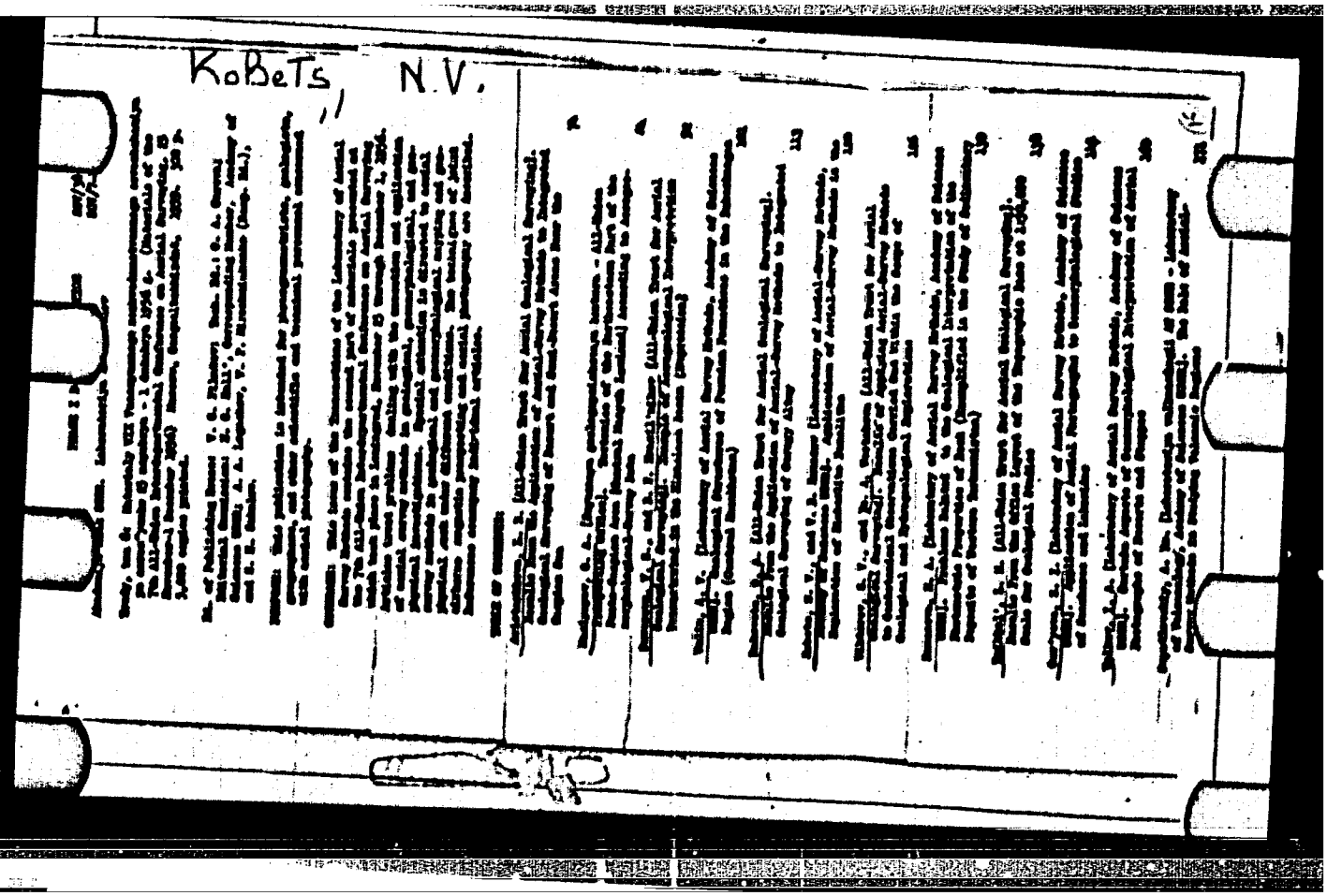
KORTS, N.V.

New data on the submarine geology of the Cheleken Peninsula.
Geol. Zakasp. no.1:96-103 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Cheleken Peninsula--Submarine geology)

KONETS, N.V.; KOMAROV, B.V.

Prospecting for original diamond deposits by means of aerial methods. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 23 no.2:85-93 F '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Yakutia--Diamond mines and mining)
(Aeronautics in geology)



KOBETS, N.V.

Geomorphological and geological exploration of the Cheleken Peninsula and the Adjacent shallow part of the Caspian Sea based on aerial methods. Trudy Lab. aeromet. 10:47-73 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Cheleken Peninsula—Geology) (Aeronautics in geology)

ACCESSION NR: AT4043132 S/0000/64/000/000/0056/0089

AUTHOR: Vinogradova, A. I. (Member of aerial methods laboratory); Kobets, N. V. (Member of aerial methods laboratory)

TITLE: Landscape indicators of Quaternary deposits and preparation of an air photo key

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov. Kompleksnoye deshifrirovaniye aerosnimkov (Complex interpretation of aerial photographs). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 56-89

TOPIC TAGS: geology, Quaternary deposit, aerial photograph, photogrammetry, air photo interpretation

ABSTRACT: The Laboratoriya aerometodov (Aerial Methods Laboratory) has been developing methods for the evaluation of terrain from the engineering geology point of view. Successes have been attained in the interpretation of Quaternary deposits in the European SSSR, and effective methods for the office interpretation of such photographs have been developed. The work has been done primarily in regions of ancient continental glaciation which have long been occupied and accordingly greatly modified by human activity. It has been found that the possible types and general character of Quaternary deposits can be judged on the basis of association with a particular morphogenetic type of relief, as established by air photo interpretation.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043132

It is assumed that within a particular morphogenetic type of relief identical relief forms are made up of identical deposits. The material and thickness of the Quaternary deposits is interpreted on the basis of their interrelationship with other landscape components, especially vegetation, soil and underlying rocks; the interpretation of Quaternary deposits is therefore based on the structure of the landscape as a whole and the structure of its individual morphological units. Using this method, the Aerial Methods Laboratory has begun preparation of an interpretation key for the lithological-genetic types of Quaternary deposits in the European SSSR. The article is accompanied by 58 standard aerial photographs, representing various Quaternary deposits on a background of various environmental components; a 30-page key accompanies the text. Orig. art. has: 58 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya aerometodov (Aerial Methods Laboratory)

SUBMITTED: 28Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

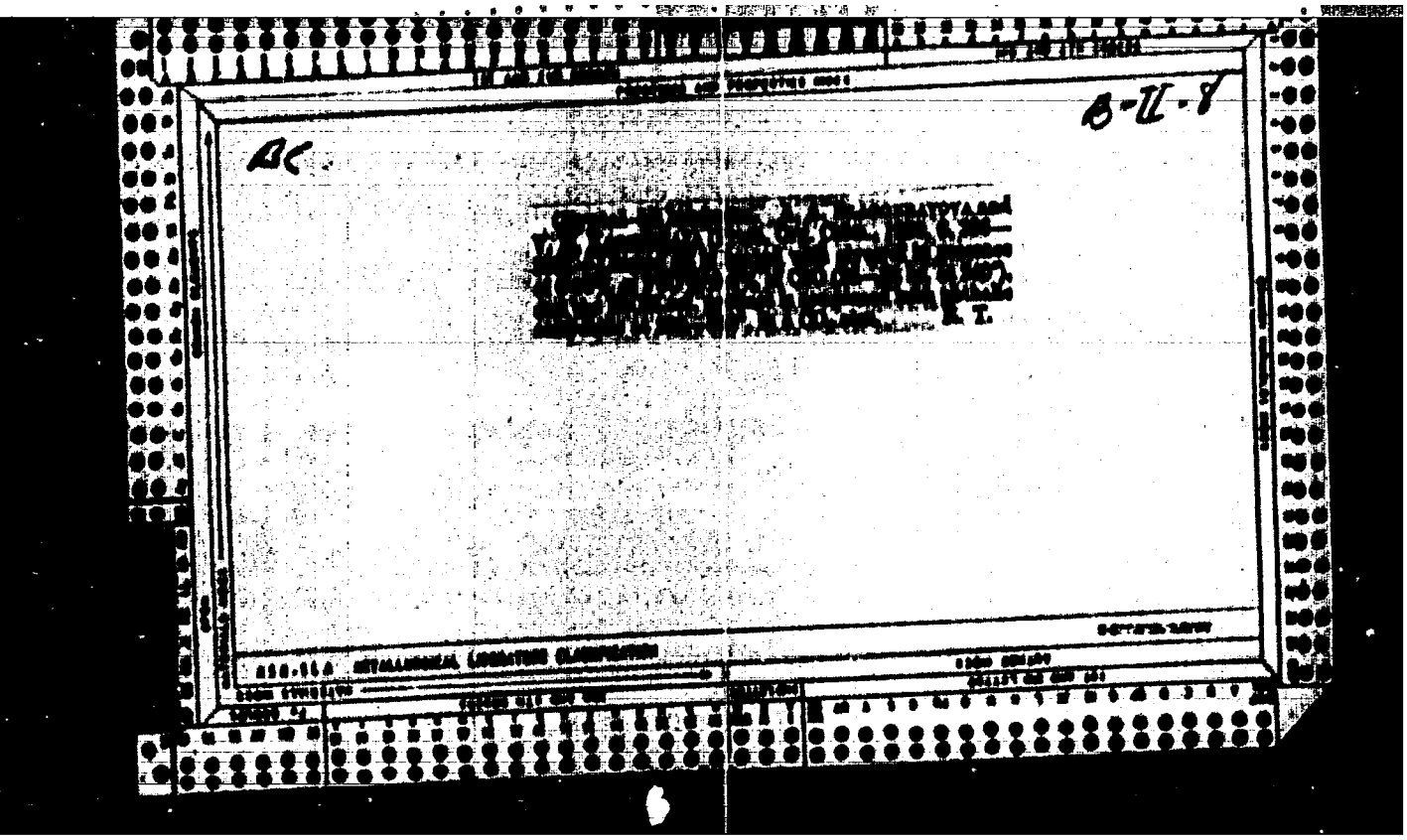
KOBETS, V.F.

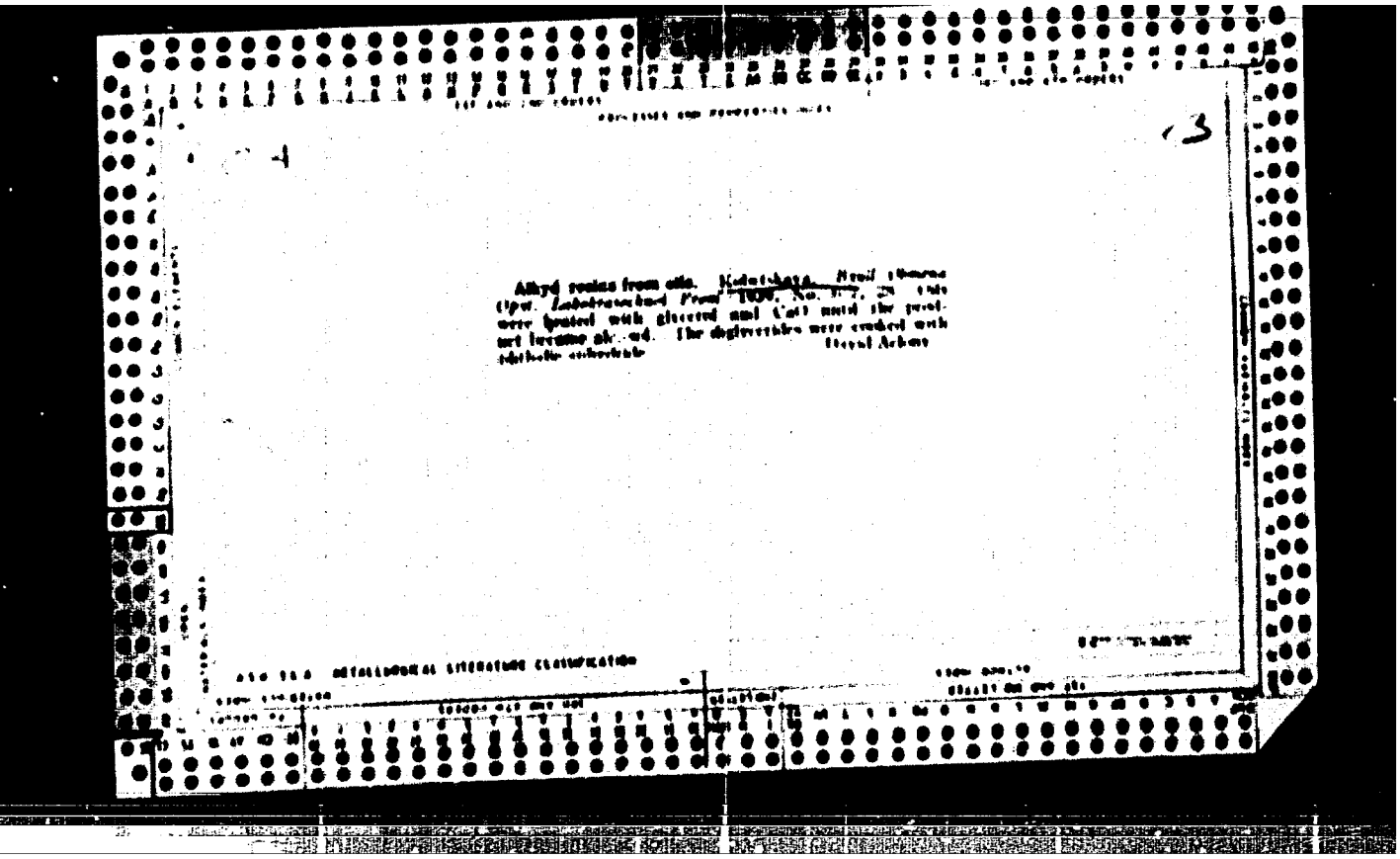
Development of the world's woodpulp and paper industry and of the woodpulp markets. Bum.prom. [38] no.7:27-28 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedineniye po eksportu lesnykh materialov. (Woodpulp industry)

KOMTS, V.S. (stantsiya Beslan)

Serious shortcomings in the production of crushed stone. Put' i put. khoz. no.3:31 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Stone, Crushed)



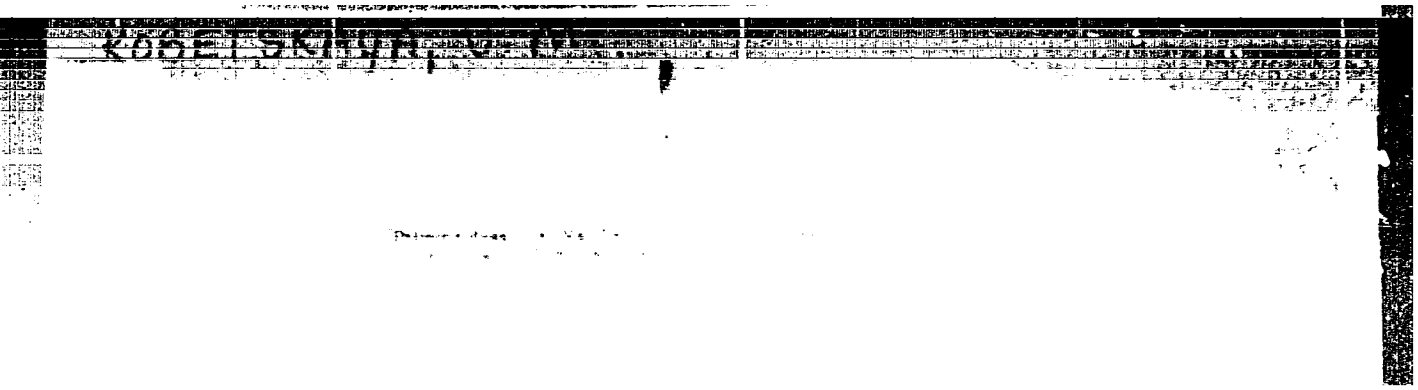


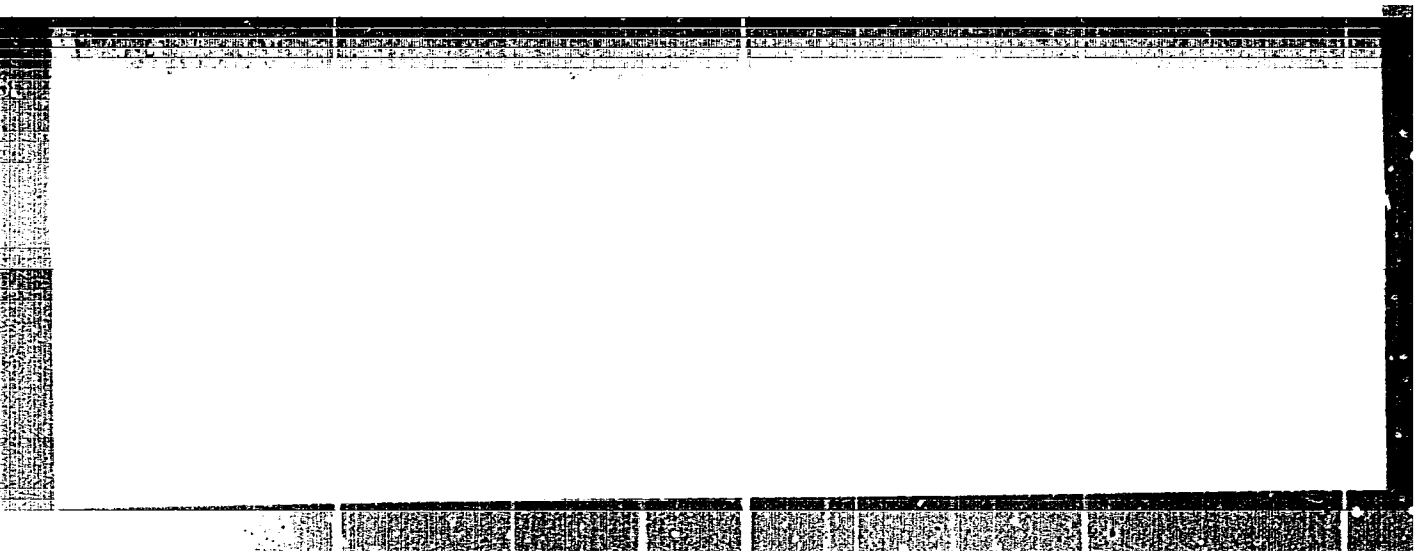
13

Production of resins from monoglycerides. A. A. Blagonravova and V. M. K[illegible]. Byull. Obmen Opytom Lakokrasochnoi Prom. 1950, No. 9, 12-13; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 4, No. 9, 130(1951).—Four alkyd bases were obtained by condensation of monoglycerides of plant oils with alkyd resins (acid no. 200) and resin-maleic condensates. Lacquers from the 1st of these bases dried at room temp. in 24 hrs.; those from the 2nd, in 72 hrs. The water resistance of lacquers from resins obtained from monoglycerides and alkyds can be increased by treating them with resin. W. K. [illegible]

31

Pentaerythritol phthalic acid resins. A. Ya. [illegible] and [illegible] Kalinskaya. U.S.S.R. 67,260, Oct. 31, 1946. To make the resin and oil-modified resin sol. in alc., pentaerythritol is used in excess and the condensation is carried out at 160-70°. M. Hosch





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723410008-6"

AUTHORS: Drinberg, A. Ya. (Deceased), Kobetskaya, V. M. 64-58-3-10/20
Gurevich, Ye. S., Ustinova, O. N.

TITLE: Paints Based on Oil-Soluble Phenol-Aldehyde Resins From Mixtures of Slate and Coal Phenols (Kraski na osnove maslorastvorimykh fenolocal'degidnykh smol iz smesey slantsevykh i kamennougol'nykh fenolov)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp 35-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the search for cheaper raw materials for 100% oil-soluble phenol resins, slate resins or oils which are obtained in the condensation of the distillation products of natural slate were found as favorable initial products as they contain up to 20% phenols. These latter are strongly different from coal phenols; their number is higher than 40, the main quantity consisting of substituted phenols, and up to 10% carboxylic acids are present. A method was worked out for the separation of phenols from the light and middle oils of slate oils in which a 10% solution of sodium hydroxide was used at 70-75°. The phenols thus obtained showed a great capability of reaction. A condensation with formaldehyde place at 60-80° with catalyst or without; an addition of synthetic phenols or coal phenols led to

Card 1/2

Paints Based on Oil-Soluble Phenol-Aldehyde Resins 64-58-3-10/20
From Mixtures of Slate and Coal Phenols

better results. In tables recipe data are given which show that standard products can be obtained as well as paints of high quality for priming coat, paints which are waterproof and weatherproof. With that a decrease of the consumption of glycerin and of phthalic anhydride can be reached in the production of glyphthalic resins. There are 4 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

1. Paints--Preparation 2. Paints--Properties 3. Phenolic resins--Sources 4. Phenols--Chemical reactions

Card 2/2

OKHRIMENKO, I.S.; KOBETSKAYA, V.M.; USTINOVA, O.N.; BEREZNYKH, T.A.

Changes of styrene-butadiene latexes in lacquer coatings. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4:26-30 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta.
(Paint materials) (Butadiene) (Latex)

PEYZNER, A.B.; LEBEDEV, A.V.; FERMOR, M.A.; ROZENGARDT, Ye.V.; ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.; LIVSHITS, Kh.M.; DRIMBERG, A.Ya. [deceased]; KORETSKAYA, V.M.; USKOVA, O.N.

Synthesis of styrene-butadiene latexes and the production of paints derived from them. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:7-12 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Paint) (Butadiene)

KOHETSKAIA, V.M.; USTINOVA, O.N.

Determining optimum volume concentrations of pigments in paints from styrol butadiene latexes. Lakokras. mat. i ikh. prim. no.4:11-13 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Pigments) (Paint)

KOBETSKAYA, V.M.; Prinimala uchastiye USTINOVA, O.N.

Styrene-butadiene paints for outdoor painting. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.3:16-18 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Styrene) (Painting, Industrial)

SKVORTSOV, V.V.; EYDINOVA, G.G.; LUPINA, M.I.; YAKUBOVA, G.R.; SIMAY, A.Ya.; GOLUBEVA, T.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, A.M.; KRASNOVA, F.M.; KOBETSOVA, A.D.

Epidemiology of intestinal infections in children's institutions. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.6:47-51 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Leninskogo rayona Moskvy.
(INTESTINES—DISEASES)

KOBEVNIK, V.F.

Improve the planning of the repair of electric equipment and apparatus. Gor. shur. no.5:39-41 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Glvanyy energetik tresta Dzerzhinskruda, Krivoy Rog.

KOBLYNIK, V.F., inzh.

Use of automatic devices at the Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Gor.zhur. no.8:36-39 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Trest Dzerzhinskruda, Krivoy Rog.

KOBRYNIK, V.F., inzhener.

Automatization of industrial processes in the "Dzherzhinskruda" enterprises in 1956. Gor.shur. no.3:50-56 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Otdel glavnogo energetika tresta Dzerzhinskruda.
(Krivoy Rog--Iron mines and mining) (Automatic control)

BUKHGOL'TS, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOBEVNIK, V.F.

Telemechanical apparatus in mines of the Dzerzhinskiy Trust.
Gor. shur. no.7:50-54 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. Skochinskogo (for Bukhgol'ts).
2. Glavnyy energetik Dzerzhinskogo gosudarstvennogo tresta zheleznorudnoy promyshlennosti, Krivoy Rog (for Kobevnik).

KOBENNIK, V.F., inzh.

Automatization of industrial process in Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Gor. shur. no. 1:65-69 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Otdel glavnogo energetika tresta Dzerzhinskruda, Krivoy Rog.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)
(Automatic control)

MAYDAN, Dmitriy Semenovich; KONEVNIK, Vasiliy Fedorovich; MESTERENKO, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; ZABOLOTNYI, Ivan Prokof'yevich; BESKLEPCHENKO, Fedor Markovich; KUCHEROV, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; FEYGIN, L.M., otv. red.; BOGOPOL'SKIY, B.Kh., otv. red.; SILINA, L.A., red.izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation of production processes in mining]Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov na rudnikakh. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 320 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Mining engineering--Equipment and supplies) (Automation)

KOBZVNIK, V.F.

New developments in automatic control of production processes in Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Gor. zhur. no.5:54-58 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy energetik Dzerzhinskogo gosudarstvennogo tresta zhelezorudnoy promyshlennosti.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mine ventilation)
(Automatic control)

KOBEZA, I. I.

"Investigation of the Thermal Cycle of Open Hearth Furnaces in Order to Increase Their Durability." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Dnepropetrovsk, 1953. (RZhKhim, No 17, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

KOBEZA, I.I.

Results of improving the performance of open-hearth furnaces. Vop. proizv.stali no.3:85-89 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Open-hearth furnaces)

KOBEZA I.I.

KHODAKOVSKIY, V.V.; YEFIMOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy rabotnik; KOSENKO, P.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZAKEVICH, S.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FILIP'YEV, O.V.; STROGANOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DEMIDOVICH, A.V.; BORNATSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEDZHIBOZHSKIY, M.Ya., dots.; KOCHO, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RYB'KOV, V.I.; LOMAKIN, L.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAZAKEV, N.I., dots.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; PLYUSHCHENKO, Ye.A.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOBEZA, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHIROKOV, G.I.; UMRIKHIN, P.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; LEZHAVA, K.I.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; MOROKOV, P.K.; KHLEBNIKOV, A.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TARASOV, N.S.; NIKOLAYEV, A.G.

Discussions. Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:40-66 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Starshiy inzhener Glavspetsstali Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Khodakovskiy). 2. Institut gaza (for Yefimov). 3. Direktor Dneprodzerzhinskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Kosenko). 4. Nachal'nik laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov (for Kazakevich). 5. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Lapitskiy). 6. Nachal'nik laboratorii Giprostali (for Filip'yev). 7. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Stroganov). 8. Nachal'nik teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii Severskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Demidovich). 9. Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Makeyevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Bornatskiy).

(Continued on next card)

KHODAKOVSKIY, V.V.---(continued) Card 2.
10. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Medshiboshskiy). 11. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Kocho). 12 Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti glavnogo inzhenera Beloretskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Ryn'kov). 13. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Lomakin). 14. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Kokarev). 15. Zamestitel' nachal'nika teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Klyucherov). 16. Nachal'nik teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda im. Voroshilova (for Plyushchenko). 17. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kapustin). 18. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Kobeza). 19. Nachal'nik laboratorii martenovskikh pechey Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Shirokov). 20. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Umrikhin). 21. Nachal'nik metallurgicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Zakavkazskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Leshava). 22. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera zavoda im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin). 23. Nachal'nik martenovskogo tsekha Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Morokov). 24. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Khlebnikov). 25. Glavnyy inzhener Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Tarasov). 26. Nachal'nik tsekha Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Nikolayev).

(Open-hearth process)

KOBEZA, I.I., KISHKIN, Yu.Yu

Effect of thermal condition parameters on performance indices of open-hearth furnaces operating on fuel oil. Vop.proizv. stali no.5:15-27 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Petroleum as fuel)

SOV/137-59-5-9540

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kobeza, I.I.

TITLE: Testing of a New Two-Stage Atomizing Sprayer With Controlled Length of the Tongue of Flame

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. proiz-va stali, Nr 5, Kiyev, AS UkrSSR, 1958, pp 28 - 34

ABSTRACT: The author describes a new type of sprayer with two-stage atomizing and controlled length of the tongue of flame. The controlling device makes it possible to obtain during various periods of smelting the most advantageous shape and character of the tongue of flame with the given parameters of the atomizer. The sprayer design was considerably simplified thus facilitating its installation and replacement. The sprayer is more compact, lighter and utilizes more effectively the atomizer energy. Comparative data are presented obtained from tests made with the sprayer and with sprayers of the Plant imeni Andreyev. A comparison shows the advantages of the recommended sprayer, such as:

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Testing of a New Two-Stage Atomizing Sprayer With Controlled Length of the Tongue of Flame

higher efficiency, reduced specific fuel consumption, the possibility of controlling the length of the tongue of flame during the smelting period, higher efficiency in utilizing the atomizer energy, exceeding that of other designs, and better quality of fuel atomization.

I.I.

KOBEZA, I. I.

18(5) 0·2 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1907

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Kiyev Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk

Voprosy proizvodstva stali vyp.6 (Problems of Steel Production, Nr 6) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN Ukrainskoy SSR, 1958. 137 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: N.N. Dobrokhotov, Academician, Ukr. SSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N.M. Labinova; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Yurchishin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel in the field of steel production.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with various aspects of the production of steel, including the designing of open-

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hearth furnaces, thermal processes in the furnaces, thermodynamics of steel-making processes, technology of producing high-grade steel, and changes in the size and shape of ingots. Other topics discussed are the properties of chrome-manganese stainless steels, improvement of ball-bearing steel, ingot defects, ingot quality as determined by temperature of teeming and shape of mold, and certain aspects of steel rolling. Some of the articles are accompanied by references, both Soviet and non-Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/bg
7-28-59

KOBEZA, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental investigation of free flow from checkers under supercritical pressure. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.9:63-70 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR.
(Gas flow) (Open hearth furnaces)

Sov/133/58-9-25/29

AUTHOR: Kobeza, I. I. (Cand.Tech.Sciences)

TITLE: A Burner With Two Stage Atomization and Adjustable Length of the Flame (Forsunka s dvukhstupenchatym raspylivaniyem i reguliruyemoy dlinoy fakela)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 9, pp 843-846 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An oil burner with a two stage atomization and adjustable length of flame developed by the author in cooperation with Prof. I. D. Semikin is described (Fig.1). The adjustment of the length of the flame is controlled by the amount of air supplied to the second stage of atomization. A comparison of the operation of a 185 ton furnace with various types of burners including the new type is given in Fig.2 and tables 2-3. It is concluded that the new type of burner is simple in design and reliable in operation. The durability of the burner if correctly placed is 1-2 months, whereupon the nozzle is first to require replacement which can be

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Sov/133/58-9-25/29

A Burner with Two Stage Atomization and Adjustable Length of the Flame

easily changed. The burner permits changing the rigidity of the flame according to the smelting period with a more rational utilization of the energy of atomizing medium and a better atomization than in two stage burners of other designs. On testing new burners an increase in the furnace output and an economy in fuel was obtained due to a better organization of flame and atomization of fuel. There are 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR (Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

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18.5000

75576
SOV/130-59-10-8/20

AUTHORS: Pukhnarevich, G. P., Kobeza, I. I. (Candidates of Technical Sciences), Tarim, P. I., Gozhiy, G. P., Bembinek, Ye. I., Smirnov, V. M., Zelenskiy, V. D. (Engineers)

TITLE: Firing Open-Hearth Furnace With Natural Gas

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1959, Nr 10, pp 14-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Seven Year Plan provides for an increased production of gas. In this connection a method of firing open-hearth furnaces with cold natural self-carburating gas was developed under the supervision of Academician Dobrokhotov, N. N. Before furnace combustion, gas is preheated by the heat (1) generated during gas combustion in the port, and (2) accumulated by the lining of the port. In the foundry shop of the Plant imeni Karl Liebknecht (zavod imeni K. Libkhnekhta) an open-hearth furnace was redesigned accordingly (see Fig. 2). Gas introduced through a vertical flue by

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low-pressure burner, yields a luminous flame which equals that produced by natural gas with 30 to 40% mazut addition. Research is being continued to simplify the design of furnace ports for natural self-carburating gas and eliminate water-cooled flues. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy AS UkrSSR, Ukrainian Branch of State Institute for the Design and Planning of Metallurgical Plants, Plant imeni Karl Liebknecht (Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR, Ukrgipromez, zavod imeni K. Libknekhta)

. . Firing Open-Hearth Furnace With Natural Gas

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SOV/130-59-10-8/20

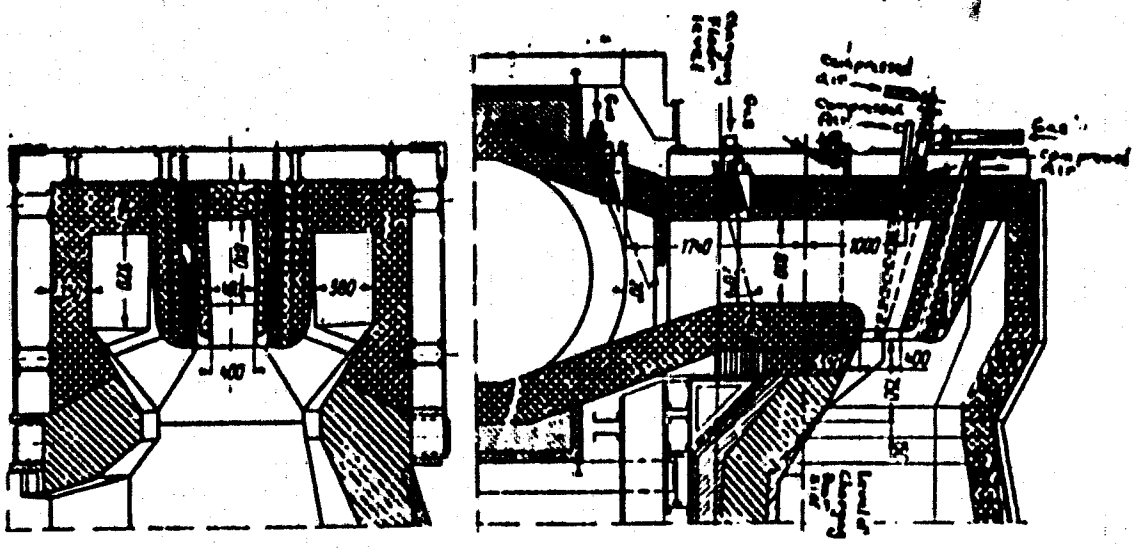

Fig. 2. Design of port for furnaces fired with self-carburating natural gas.

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18.3200

77446
SOV/133-60-1-7/30

AUTHORS: Dobrokhotov, N. N., Kobeza, I. I., Oreben', K. A., Yupko, L. D., Garchenko, V. T., and Trubiner, A. L.

TITLE: Conversion of 220-Ton Open Hearth Furnace to Natural Gas

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, Nr 1, pp 29-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a description of a method of conversion of open hearth furnaces from the coke-gas blast-furnace-gas mixture to firing by cold natural gas only. The work was done by the Institutes of Gas Utilization and of Ferrous Metallurgy of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences (Instituty ispol'zovaniya gaza i chernoy metallurgii AN USSR) in cooperation with the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant (zavod "Zaporozhstal'"). A low pressure (about 600 mm water column) cold natural gas is fed into the gas port and gas uptake. When it meets with preheated air and partial combustion takes place, a mixture of the products of combustion and unburned gas is formed. It is heated to the temperature of de-

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composition of methane, with formation of soot and heavy hydrocarbons. All this gives the flame good luminance. The authors state that for increase of luminance the Metallurgical Plant imeni K. Liebknecht (metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni K. Libknekht), the Taganrog Metallurgical Plant (Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod), and others, add mazut (Russian petroleum residue used as fuel oil) to the gas. The consumption of mazut amounts to 30-40% of the heat supplied. Its application for carburation of flame requires costly, bulky installations, makes the building of new shops more expensive, and prevents the possibility of conversion of open hearth furnaces (working on coke-gas blast-furnace-gas mixture) to natural gas. The "Zaporozhstal'" Plant, as other metallurgical plants of middle and lower Dnepr River area, obtains natural gas of Snebelinsk occurence (Snebelinskoye mestorozhdeniye - not identified). The chemical composition of this gas is as follows

Conversion of 220-Ton Open Hearth Furnace to Natural Gas

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(% by volume): CH_4, 89.9%; C_2H_6, 3.05%; C_3H_8, 0.93%; C_4H_{10}, 0.36%; N_2, 5.3%; CO_2, 0.28; O_2, 0.18%. The lower heating value of this gas (8400 cal/m^3) is two times higher than that of coke gas and nine times higher than that of blast furnace gas. (One m^3 of this gas is almost equal in heating value to one kg of mazut.) The new method of firing the furnaces with natural gas, the work of the furnace, and the change in characteristics of the furnace are described (see Fig. 1).

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Conversion of 220-Ton Open Hearth Furnace to Natural Gas

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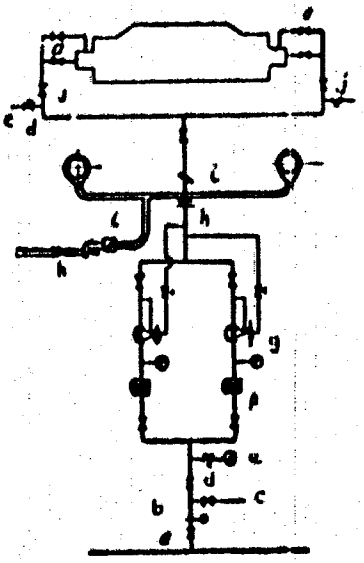

Fig. 1. A diagram of supply of natural gas and primary air into the open hearth furnace. (a) Slide gate; (b) sheet gate; (c) spark-plug; (d) valve; (e) manometer; (f) filter; (g) regulator of pressure RDS-150 type; (h) measuring diaphragm; (i) throttle valve; (j) reversible valve (elliptical throttle valve).

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Conversion of 220-Ton Open Hearth Furnace to Natural Gas

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The analysis of data shows that the conversion to natural gas gave the following results: (1) The duration of smelting substantially decreased (by 55 minutes) due to the decrease of the periods of melting and finishing. (2) The thermal loads of smelting periods decreased (with the exception of the charging period). (3) The specific fuel consumption decreased (by 25.3 kg/ton) though the specific oxygen consumption remained practically constant. Sulphur content decreased by 10%. The conversion of open hearth furnaces to natural gas practically eliminates the loss of gas during reversing of the valves and the leakage of gas through the furnace lining, and improves the working conditions of the shop. The authors conclude that the conversion of open hearth furnaces to cold natural gas firing requires practically no capital expenses; it can be achieved without stopping the furnace; it results in the increase of its productivity, decrease of fuel consumption and cost of steel, and improves the quality

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of steel. There are 4 figures; 1 table; and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR and "Zaporozhstal'" Plant (Akademiya nauk UkrSSR i zavod "Zaporozhstal'")

DOBROKHOTOV, N.N.; KOHEZA, I.I.

Firing open-hearth furnaces with cold high-calorie gas. Vop. proizv.stali no.7:3-10 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Open-hearth furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

KOBEZA, I.I.

Use of iron ore and furnace-top dust to control the oxygen blowing process in refining pig iron. Vop.proizv.stali no.7: 48-54 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Steel--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

S/133/60/000/012/001/015
A054/A027

AUTHORS: Karp, S.F., Kobeza, I.I., Mikhaylov, G.I., and Goncharov, I.A.

TITLE: Behavior of Sulfur in Open-Hearth Furnaces Fired by Natural Gas With Self-Carburization

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 12, pp. 1075-1078

TEXT: When open-hearth furnaces are fired by natural gas with self-carburization instead of a coke-oven mixture, the composition of the charge, the amount of additions and mainly the behavior of sulfur in the finished metal and during melting as well, will be different. The Zaporozhstal' Plant, in cooperation with the institutes of gas utilization and iron metallurgy of the AN UkrSSR designed schemes to change the firing system of this plant from coke-oven mixture to self-carburizing natural gas (N.N. Dobrokhotov, I.I. Kobeza, K.A. Greben', L.D. Yupko, V.T. Garchenko, and A.L. Turubiner, Stal', 1960, No. 1) and relevant tests were carried out to investigate the changes in the technology resulting from this new system, and especially the behavior of sulfur during melting and in the finished metal, described in the present article. The experiments covered about 200 meltings according to the conventional technology, while some of them (Group I) were carried out in a natural gas-fired furnace

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A054/A027

Behavior of Sulfur in Open-Hearth Furnaces Fired by Natural Gas With Self-Carburization

and others (Group II) with the usual coke-oven mixture firing. The changes in sulfur content in various stages of the process and in the finished metal were plotted in frequency graphs. During the tests low carbon rimming and killed steels (mainly 08кп = 08kp, ВГВ = VGV, ОВГВ = OVGV, Ст.3кп = St.3sp, 10кп = 10kp, 1кп = 1kp, 2кп = 2kp, 08кпрк = 08kpsh, 08Ю = 08yu, Ст.3кп1 = St.3sud, Ст. 4кп = St.4sp etc) were produced, partly by bottom casting, partly by top casting. In the natural gas-firing process the air was enriched by oxygen to about the same degree as when firing with coke-oven mixture. The S-content in the finished metal was found to have decreased, on an average, in the Group I tests to as little as 0.0208%, as compared with the 0.027% S-content of the metals of Group II. The graphs also show that the main part of Group I melts (72%) contains not more than 0.016-0.024 S, whereas the main part of Group II melts contains 0.025-0.030%. In other words: the degree of desulfuration in Group I-metals is 43.8%, whereas the percentage for Group II is 23.4, i.e., 20% lower. The decrease in S-content in the finished metal, in Group I tests, is not accompanied by structural changes in the metal. Another remarkable feature of the change in S-content of the

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A054/A027

Behavior of Sulfur in Open-Hearth Furnaces Fired by Natural Gas With Self-Carburization

metal in the new firing system is that the removal of sulfur is more uniform, it takes place during the entire melting period. Of the total amount of S (0.0162%) removed from the metal, 0.0060% is separated during the first half of the melting process and 0.0102% during its second half, in the Group I melts. When firing with coke-oven mixture, however, 0.0082% S is removed during melting and from this amount only 0.0010% during the first half of the process and 0.0072% during the second. This uniform S-removal from the metal during the Group I meltings is explained by the favorable constant atmosphere of the furnace due to natural gas firing. With regard to temperature it was found that on account of the metal fluidizing more intensively before oxidation its temperature in Group I is about 10-15°C lower than in Group II. With regard to melting time it was established that when firing with self-carburizing natural gas and increasing specific oxygen consumption by 7-8%, the melting time could be shortened by about 1 hour compared with coke-oven mixture firing. The Group I meltings were carried out at the end of the furnace campaign, i.e., under less favorable conditions than those of Group II. Thus, the better

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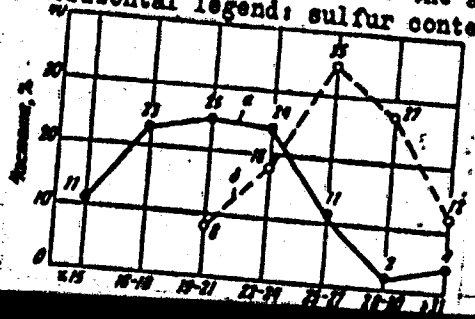
Behavior of Sulfur in Open-Hearth Furnaces Fired by Natural Gas With Self-Carburization

results obtained as regards S-removal from the metal in a natural gas-fired furnace show that in this firing system ageing of the furnace is delayed. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR (Institute of Iron Metallurgy of the AN UkrSSR) Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (Zaporozhstal' Plant).

Legend to Figure 1: Frequency curves of the S-content in the finished metal, made in a furnace fired by natural gas with self-carburization (a) and with coke-oven mixture (b). The number above the point means the amount of meltings. Vertical legend: frequency, %; horizontal legend: sulfur content of the finished metal, 10^{-3} %.



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KOBEZA, I.I.

Transfer of 200 and 400-ton open-hearth furnaces to firing by natural gas. Vop.proizv.stali no.8:18-23 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Gas, Natural)

KOHEZA, I.I.

Investigation of thermal processes in open-hearth furnaces during their firing with natural gas. Vop.proizv.stali no.8:24-33 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Open-hearth furnaces--Combustion) (Gas, Natural)

KOBEZA, I.I.; SIVAK, V.I.; MARKOV, S.V.

Transfer of open-hearth furnaces to operation on natural gas. Biul. TSIICHM no.10:36-37 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR (for Kobeza). 2. Dneprpetrovskiy zavod metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniya (for Sivak, Markov).

(Open-hearth furnaces) (Gas, Natural)

KOBEZA, I.I.

Thermal conditions of Martin furnaces at their heating with natural gas. Analele metalurgie 16 no.2:64-72 Ap-Je '62.

KOBEZA, I.I.; KARP, S.F.; POKOTILO, Ye.P.

Testing the self-carburation of natural gas in open-hearth furnace ports. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; chern.met. 5 no.4:153-159 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR i Institut ispol'zovaniya gasa AN USSR.
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Gas, Natural)

KOBEZA, I.I.; BEMBINEK, Ye.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.

Port for the firing of open-hearth furnaces with natural gas.
Metallurg 7 no.2:22-24 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR i zavod im. K.Libknekhta.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

KOBEZA, I.I.

Firing mazut-type open-hearth furnaces with self-carburetting natural gas. Vop. proizv. stali no.9:3-12 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

DOBROKHOTOV, N.N., akademik [deceased]; GREBEN', K.A.; KONYUKH, V.Ya.; POKOTILO, Ye.P.; KOBEZA, I.I.; GOL'DENBERG, I.B.; PROKHORENKO, K.K.; ISHCHUK, F.Ya.; KHAN, B.Kh.;

[Steel production in open-hearth furnaces] Martenovskoe proizvodstvo stali. Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgiia," 1964. 239 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Dobrokhotov).

KOBEZA, I.I.; GARCHENKO, V.T.; CHERNYAVSKIY, V.G.; ZAYTSEV, I.I.; TONKONOG, M.G.

Technical and economic indices of the operation of open-hearth furnaces with the use of intensifiers. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:15-22 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KOBEZA, I.I.; BELOKUROV, E.S.; CHERNYAVSKIY, V.G.; POGORELYY, V.P.; KORKOSHKO, N.M.; VORONOV, Yu.F.; PRON'KIN, V.Ye.; BABENYSHEV, M.A.

Heating a 600-ton (mega-gram) single channel open-hearth furnace with self-carburetting natural gas. Stal' 25 no.12:1139-1143 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KOBEZEV, N.I.

Thermodynamic factors in the kinetics of the autocatalytic multiplication of simple and complex prototypes. Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.1:32-41 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
(Growth) (Biophysics)

KREMENSHTEYN, L.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KORELSKAYA, Y.S., assistent; ZHEZHERA, G.P., assistent

Kinetostatic calculation of the needle mechanism of the class-25 PMZ looper. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.2: 98-101 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. (Textile machinery)

KOBELSKIY I.A., inzh.

Electric circuits for the automation of units of asphalt concrete plants. Avt. dor. 23 no.8:26-27 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Automatic control) (Asphalt concrete)

KOBYZSKIY, M. D.

25010 KOBYZSKIY, M. D. Eroziya Na Pridesninskoy Vozvyshennosti I Puti Bor'by S Neyu Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii Posvyashch. Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhdeniya Dokuchayeva. M. - L., 1949 3509-12

SO: Letopis', No. 33, 1949

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48700

Author : Kobezskiy, M. D.
Inst : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Forest Management and Agricultural Forest Improvement
Title : Methods of Soil Erosion Control at the Mountainous Stalin Kolkhoz Trans-Carpatian Region (Zakarpatskaya Oblast')

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-ta les. kh-va i agrolesomelior., 1956, vyp 18, 212-227

Abstract : A large part of the land of this farm is situated on steep slopes the plowing of which is not expedient. In planning the crop rotations for the cultures requiring cultivating, not more than 20-22% of the area should be allotted. It

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USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48700

is absolutely necessary to space these cultures on slopes, alternately with grasses or grain crops. It is better to create protective strips of fruit bushes and of perennial grasses for the natural terraces of the slopes and for the preservation of the existing terraces on the tillable plots. The plots between the protective strips should be terraced by being plowed with a terracing plow into strips 8-10 m in width which prevents the constant shifting of the tillable layer. On the hay and pasture plots, the forest strips should have a width of 60-100 m and should be situated on the crests of the ridges on the slopes along mountain streams, strictly conforming to the contour of the terrain, at the distance of 150-250 m from each other. Spruce and

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FEDORENKO, S.I., otv. red.; RYALLOVICH, Yu.P., nauchnyy sotr., red.; VOROB'YEV, D.V., red.; IZYUMSKIY, P.P., nauchnyy sotr., red.; KOBEZSKIY, M.D., red.; KUCHERYAVYKH, Ye.G., red.; LAVRINENKO, D.D., red.; NEDASHKOVSKIY, A.N., red.; PYATNITSKIY, S.S., red.; SAKHAROV, M.P., red.; SHCHEPOT'YEV, P.L., red.;

KOHNZSKIY, P., insh.; KUROV, V., insh.

New asphalt-concrete plant with automatic control. Avt.dor. 22 no.3:12-13 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Asphalt concrete) (Automatic control)

KOBEZSKIY, Vasiliy Lukich [Kobezskyi, V.L.], inzh.; NISHCHUK, Sergey Mikhaylovich [Nyshchuk, S.M.], inzh.; YELIZAVETSKAYA, G.V., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Practical training in driving tractors, automobiles, and self-propelled agricultural machines] Prakticheskaia ezda na traktorakh, avtomobiliakh i samokhodnykh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashinakh. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 230 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Automobile drivers) (Agricultural machinery)

KOBIAK, Jerzy; dr ins.

Flat slab ceilings without capital. Ins i bud 19 no.8:291-293 Ag '62.

Kobiak J.

1957

Kobiak J. Increasing the Plasticity Limit of Constructional Steel in Reinforced Concrete Constructions.

„Podwyższanie granicy plastyczności stali budowlanej stosowanej w konstrukcjach żelbetowych" Inżynieria i Budownictwo No 11 1954, pp. 338—343, 11 figs., 4 tabs.

Increasing the plasticity limit of constructional steel makes it possible to effect considerable savings in reinforcement. The purpose of the tests described in this article was to investigate the possibility of increasing the plasticity limit of reinforcement steel actually during construction by straightening the rods delivered in bundles. For this purpose a special arrangement has been developed. The results obtained are entirely satisfactory.

KOBIAK, J.

"Increasing the limit of plasticity in building steel for reinforced-concrete constructions." p. 340. (INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO Vol. 11, No. 11, Nov. 1955. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4. April 1955. Uncl.

KOBIAK, JERZY

Konstrukcje selbetowe. (Wyd. 1)

Warszawa, Poland. Arkady. 1958. 1331 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8
August 1959.

Uncl.

KOBIAK, J.

The viaduct of the North-South Highway crosses the tracks of the Danzig Railway Station in Warsaw. p. 374.

INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 16, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960. Uncl.

KOBIAK, Jerzy, dr ins.

Moving a church at Aleja Gen. Swierczewskiego in Warsaw. Ins i bud 20 no.2:45-53 F '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

KOBIAK, Jerzy, dr ins.; CZERSKI, Zbigniew, dr ins.

New books reviewed. Ins i bud 21 no.3:108 Mr '64.

KOBIASHVILI, E. G.

Gakhokidze, A. M., and Kobiashvili, E. G.,- "Isomerization of the Disaccharides. II. Isomerization of Galactoside-3-Glucose." (p. 244)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 2

Some facts about the dynamics of histamine during hypertonic illness and experimental hypertension. I. I. Kotiashvili. *Trudy Inst. Klin. i Eksptl. Kardiol., Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 2, 466-71(1953); *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1954, No. 44618.—The amt. of histamine (I) was detd. (biol. method) in blood of healthy men and in 70 patients suffering from hypertonic illness. During all stages of the illness the amt. of I was increased (from 0.04 to 0.1 γ I/ml. blood). The increase of I also was found in the blood of dogs with exptl. hypertension. The amt. of I in kidneys of the exptl. rabbits was nearly doubled; an increase also was noted in lungs, spleen, and liver. R. W.

KORIASHVILI, I. O.

"Data for the Study of the Formation and Dynamics of Histamine in Hypertension and in People With Experimentally Induced Hypertension." Dr Med Sci, Tbilisi State Medical Inst, Tbilisi, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41329.

Author : Kobiashvili, I. G.
Inst : Institute of Cardiology AN GRUZSSR. Tbilisi.
Title : On the Cortical Origin of Hyperhistaminemia in Hypertensive Disease.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Stenogr. otchet nauchn. sessii in-ta, Kardiol. AN GruzSSR uchasteiyem in-ta fiziol. AN USSR Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1956, 119-124, (Stenographic transscript of the Scientific Session of the Institute of Cardiology AN GruzSSR with the participation of the Institute of Physiology AN USSR)

Abstract: The blood histamine (I) level was elevated in pat-

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41329.

Abstract: ients during all the stages of essential hypertension and in dogs with renal and reflexogenic forms of experimental hypertension. Conditioned reflex hypertension was produced in a second series of experiments by association of the sound of a metronome or a bell with adrenalin injection; consequently, an alteration of the stimulation from positive into negative or an overexertion of the stimulation process was effected. Under these conditions and also in hypertension produced by repeated commotion of the head, the I content increased still more significantly, reaching 0.25 γ/ml, the normal level being 0.05 γ/ml. It is the opinion of the author that the increased production of I in the tissues is a result of hypoxia and of activation of processes of anaerobic decarboxylation when

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KOBIASHVILI, I.G.; AKHMETELI, G.S., KURDIANI, N.A.

Study of capillary permeability in relation to radioactive iodine in atherosclerosis. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 8:57-60 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut kardiologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.

KOBIASHVILI, I.G.

Results of study of the functional state of the cardiovascular system by means of radioactive isotopes. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 8:503-506 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

24.6600

S/058/62/000/004/019/160
A058/A101

AUTHOR: Kobiashvili, M.

TITLE: Incoherent electron scattering by nuclei

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 48, abstract 4A366 ("Tbilisis universitetis shromebi, Tr. Tbilissk. un-ta", 1960, v. 86, 273 - 279, Grus.; Russian summary)

TEXT: In order to study the internal magnetic structure of the neutron, the author investigates electron scattering by light nuclei with weakly bound neutrons. What is more, in interpreting Hofstadter's experiments it has usually been assumed that the neutron is a free particle before as well as after its emission from the nucleus; in the present work, an attempt is made to take neutron binding into account. The author obtains for the relation $R = \sigma_n/\sigma_p$ a theoretical value that can be used in studying the structure of the neutron.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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KOBIASHVILI, M. YA.
MIKHAIL YAKOVLEVICH

KOBIASHVILI, M. YA.: "The electrodisintegration of nuclei according to the shell model." Tbilisi State U imeni I. V. Stalin. Tbilisi, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Sciences).

So: Knozhnaya Letopis', No36, 1956. Moscow.

KOBIASHVILI, M. Ya.

56-6-28/47

AUTHOR: Kobiashvili, M. Ya.

TITLE: The Electric Disintegration of Nuclei at High Energies (Elektrodezintegratsiya yader pri bol'shikh energiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 6 (12), pp. 1505 - 1506 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the cross section of the electric disintegration of nuclei is computed under conditions at which the development of the exterior field assumed by the Möller (Møller) potential according to multipoles is of no purpose. This is true in the case of $|\vec{q}| = |\vec{q}_1 - \vec{q}_2| > \hbar c/R$, where $\vec{q}_1/c$ and $\vec{q}_2/c$ denote the momenta of the electron before and after scattering. R here denotes the radius of the nucleus. The ground state of the nucleus (Z, A) is here described by the wave function of the shell and the final state is described by a plane wave. For the neutron knocked out of the nucleus the author here uses Born's approximation. The interaction of the nuclear system (kernel + neutron) is here described by a spherically symmetric potential well. The radial wave functions are then expressed by spherical Bessel functions, and the matrix elements can easily be computed. The expression for the

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KOBIASHVILI, M. Ya.

Electron disintegration of the nuclei according to the shell model [with summary in Georgian]. Trudy Tbil. GU no.62:103-119 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Stalina, kafedra teoreticheskoy fiziki.
(Electrons) (Nuclear shell theory)